

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1871.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL]
Impeachment Closed—The Arguments of
Counsel—Vote on Monday next, when—

Exit Holden: RALEIGH, N. C., March 15.

J. A. Engelhard, Editor Journal:

Governor Graham made the opening speech of the argument to day. Mr. Holden will speak to-morrow. Smith on Friday, and Ex-Governor Bragg closes on Saturday. The vote will not be taken before next week.

B.

Impeachment of Judge Watts.

Mr. Jordan, of Person, offered a resolution on Tuesday, to inquire into the charges of corruption and fraud made against Judge Watts. It was adopted, only ten members, all Radicals, seven colored and three white, voted against it.

It is said that leading Radicals are endeavoring to persuade Judge "Jaybird" Jones, who is in Raleigh, to resign. We suppose the same pressure will be brought to bear upon Judge Watts. It is important to protect the reputation of "our" Radical judiciary.

All Hall: New Hampshire.

The telegraph brings us the gratifying intelligence that New Hampshire has, after eighteen years wandering, returned to the Democratic fold. A Governor and three members of Congress, all Democrats, besides other State officers, is the glorious result of Tuesday's election.

Grant's blunders and Congressional iniquities have proved too great for the stability of New England Radicalism, and a breach has been made in the heretofore impregnable ranks, which must prove fatal to the party.

Already the good effects of this election are apparent in the legislation of Congress. Yesterday afternoon Butler's bill was defeated, and Southern affairs were referred to a select Committee.

All hail New Hampshire!

The Convention Bill.

The following is the vote by which the bill to submit to a vote of the people the question of "Convention" or "No Convention," passed its second and third readings in the Senate. It will be seen that no Radical voted in the affirmative: two, Barrett, of Person, and Price, colored, of New Hanover, were absent. There were also two Conservative Senators absent:

Years—Meeks, Adams, Albright, Allen, Battle, Brown, Cook, Council, Cowles, Cowper, Davis, Edwards, Farnsworth, Green, Graham, A. H. Grimes, Grimes, Jones, Latham, Lester, Linney, Love, Manney, McAlamy, Merriam, Morehead, Murphy, Robbins, of Davison, Robbins, of Rowan, Skinner, Starnes, Troy, Waddell, Wilson, and Wren, 34.

Navy—Moore, Beasley, Bellamy, Brogden, Eppes, Fife, Hawkins, Hyman, King, Lehman, McMoister, Moore, and Olds, 12.

Southern Outrages.

We publish this morning, to some extent, the report of Senators Blair and Bayard, being the minority of the Committee on Alleged Southern Outrages. This report will prove very interesting to the people of North Carolina at this particular juncture. It will give them some insight into the efforts the men, who have beggared our Treasury and partially succeeded in arousing the violent resentment of our citizens by repeated insults and injuries, are making to counteract the influence of the Conservative victory and to affect the trial of Governor Holden, now pending before the State Senate.

Abject cowards themselves, having bartered their characters for the paltry crumbs which fall from the Radical tables, they hope to frighten their Southern neighbors by invoking the power of the Federal Government.

The Governor's son, who has himself reaped a rich harvest by the disorders of the past, under the tutelage of his scheming father, has been, and is a constant attendant in the ante-room of the "Outrage" Committee, suggesting and preparing questions and answers, too, we suppose, for Boyd, Long and the other perjurers, hog-thieves and willing witnesses whom Governor Holden has had summoned to Washington in his efforts to save himself and to place North Carolina under military government.

The report submitted by the minority will not fail to arrest the attention and claim the approval of every fair-minded man in the country, and we believe that even in Congress, the Governor will be thwarted in his new schemes of wickedness against the people of his native State. The North begins to grow tired of these incessant applications upon the part of the "Outrage" Committee, suggesting and preparing questions and answers, too, we suppose, for Boyd, Long and the other perjurers, hog-thieves and willing witnesses whom Governor Holden has had summoned to Washington in his efforts to save himself and to place North Carolina under military government.

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Monarchy and War.

We are not of those who believe that wars are always unmitigated evils. At certain epochs, for certain purposes, wars have sometimes been civilizing and have served to develop some of the noblest

traits of human character, as well as to vindicate sacred rights and principles.—Such were the war of Greece against Xerxes; the war of the Netherlands against Spanish tyranny; the American war of independence and the first wars of the French Revolution. Even our own unsuccessful war is not fruitless of great and precious lessons. But causeless and unjustifiable wars are doubtless the highest crimes against humanity and produce the most terrible wars that the earth can witness. Even God's direct visitations are less terrible than "man's inhumanity to man." David, offered by the Prophet his choice between three months of war or three days of pestilence, exclaimed in the anguish of his soul: "Let me fall now into the hands of the Lord, for very great are his mercies; but let me not fall into the hands of man."

The immense majority of wars which have desolated the earth have been dynastic wars, in which the people had no interest whatever, and were driven like sheep to the shambles to further the selfish and ambitious views of their rulers. To go no further back than the seventeenth century, when the European nations began to consolidate into the present system, nearly every war that has taken place since was caused by dynastic interests alone.

It is curious and interesting to recapitulate truly the most important of these wars.

War of the Netherlands, lasting eighty years, and including the great Armada expedition against England, to force the yoke of Philip II of Spain upon people of different blood, language and religion. The "Thirty year's war," partly religious, it is true, but due mainly to the dynastic ambition of the Emperor of Germany;—wars of the English Revolution, forced upon the people by the absolutism of the Stuarts;—wars of Louis XIV, particularly of the Spanish succession, (1702-14), purely for family interests;—wars of Charles XVI, forced by the usurpation of the Emperor of Russia, the King of Denmark and the Elector of Saxony;—wars of Frederick II, including the 1st and 2d Silesian wars and the seven year's war;—war of Poland;—wars of Russia against Turkey;—war of American independence, forced upon the colonies, not by the British nation, but by an oligarchic and dynastic interest. 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E. Cooke, col. sworn. I am a justice of the peace. In the Spring of '70 found notice sticking on a post, about as follows: "Cooke, take care of your head or we have it before you leave the county." Sheriff of the county once refused to give a warrant issued by me; he said that was not a legal magistrate, and therefore would not serve it. I then wrote to the governor, who decided I was a justice of the peace, who did not serve it. The dispute about the legality of the matter was owing to our township having voted for three, when it was decided he was not entitled to so many. This is the time when he refused to serve—he served afterwards by me. Mr. Steiner issued a warrant on the same committee, and he deputized a man to serve it, before him, I left the State. I heard the prisoners were to be tried by a military court, and I determined not to be tried by any such tribunal. I also heard that the order had been made for my arrest. I don't know that Col. McCalister was a member of the order.

Senator James A. Graham, Jesse Gant, Col. McCalister, of the House, testified to the good character of Mr. Jacob A. Long.

Mr. E. T. Dickey called to the stand and gave substantially the same account of his conversation with Mr. Jacob A. Long, relative to the Ku-Klux and Stephens as given in Mr. Long's evidence above. He joined the White Brotherhood in Graham in 1868. He lives in Caswell, is a lawyer. Never knew of the existence of the order in Caswell. Know the general reputation of Tilman Brown and Arch Dill, colored. Both very bad.

Mr. Sparrow announced that the managers were prepared to go on with the argument.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

OPENING SESSION.

Friday, March 10, 1871.

The consideration of the bill to enable railroads and other corporations to purchase the stock of the State in such corporations, &c., was postponed and made the special order for Wednesday night next.

The bill to submit to a vote of the people, two thirds of each House concurring, the question of "Convention" or "No Convention," being the special order, was taken up on its second reading.

Mr. Latham briefly explained the provisions of the bill, which he said were almost identical with those of the act of February last, differing merely in two-thirds requirement and in the enacting clause. As that bill has been thoroughly discussed, he now moved the previous question.

SENATE, Monday, March 13, 1871.

Mr. Lehman introduced a concurrent resolution relating to the proposed Centennial anniversary celebration of American Independence on the 4th of July, 1870, at the city of Philadelphia, as follows:

Resolved, The House concurring, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House are instructed to appoint a committee of five from the House, whose duty it shall be to communicate with the committee in Philadelphia, having the matter in charge, in order to ascertain what action will be necessary to insure representation at said centennial celebration and report the information to the General Assembly at its next annual session. The Governor is requested to cause a copy of these resolutions to be forwarded to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Love and Olds gave notice of amendments they proposed to offer on the third reading of the bill.

The bill for the main question was suspended, 26, May 17.

The bill then passed its second reading by a vote of 34 to 11.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the bill was put on its third reading, and he called the previous question.

Mr. Love, having given notice, moved to amend the bill by inserting an additional restriction, viz: that the proposed Convention shall have no power to interfere with the provision of the present State Constitution prohibiting appropriations of money by the State to works of internal improvement, nor now in progress of construction or begun, unless by a direct vote of the people.

The case of the respondent closed here. Messrs. Gideon L. Greason, Jesse Gant, and Wm. Wilkins, were each examined as to the general character of John W. Long, (thief). He testified to his being generally regarded as a liar, thief, and bad every way.

Mr. Greason testified to having been accused the night Corlis was whipped, by some of them. Had heard that he had been accused of stealing a sheep, but it was not so. Cary stated the feeling between parties in Caswell county, very bitter, but it was political altogether, not personal.

The case of the respondent closed here.

Messrs. Gideon L. Greason, Jesse Gant, and Wm. Wilkins, were each examined as to the general character of John W. Long, (thief). He testified to his being generally regarded as a liar, thief, and bad every way.

Mr. Greason testified to having been accused the night Corlis was whipped, by some of them. After she called him some of the night, went to his home, he gave him a Andy, sent for Mrs. C., who carried him home. His head was shaved on half his head and blacked, and one entire half of his head was blacked.

Mr. Allen now insisted upon the call for the previous question, a lengthened discussion being apparent. He was willing to give way to any proposition coming from the friends of the bill, but in consequence of the conduct of the opponents of the measure, they had forfeited all consideration.

John B. Neatherly was called to the stand by the managers, and testified that he had never belonged to a secret political society in his life, and that he had no connection whatever with the negroes during the trial that he recognized Mr. Ireland and Mr. Isley as two of the parties who whipped him.)

Mr. Isley, sworn, and stated that he had no connection with the whipping Garrison, nor did he ever belong to any secret political society.

Mr. Jacob A. Long, called and sworn by the managers.

I was subjoined by the respondent, — he was here since the 13th of January, belonged to the White Brotherhood in Alamance. Was chief of Camp No. 1, and virtue of that was chief of the county, understood the object to be the general protection of members. When one camp would make a raid through the camp making the complaint, for the purpose of frightening the negroes and keep them from prowling about, stealing, &c.— the oath, by-laws &c., of the order were produced and read.) No part of oath, or plantation required, or suggested a violation of any law, or of an effort to overthrow the existing State and National Governments; nor to protect members by getting sentences and giving false verdicts, or giving false evidence. In initiating Mr. Boyd told him nothing about overthrowing the publician party by force. Oath administered was such as just read. The explanations given him were as to the manner of holding meetings, of disunions, and such incidental questions as might have suggested themselves. Nothing whatever was said about giving false verdicts or anything of that kind. In May, 1869, I called a meeting telling them that I had heard that all charges were being made against the order of criminal violations of the law, and it must stop. The order would stop everything of the kind. At that meeting I pointed out a meeting of the chiefs of the negroes in the county, to be held two weeks thereafter. It was held out that the order agreed to dissolve the order.

Mr. Edwards moved to reconsider the vote just taken, and to lay that motion on the table. Adopted.

SENATE.

Saturday, March 11, 1871.

Mr. Broden introduced a resolution relative to Sheriff's collecting taxes under the act to collect railroad taxes; referred.

Mr. Robbins of Rowan, introduced a resolution changing the time of election for members of Congress from the first Thursday in August, to Thursday after the first Monday in November; placed on calendar.

Mr. Allen moved to take up and consider the House bill authorizing the public to employ counsel to defend a suit in the United States Circuit Court. Motion prevailed, and bill put on its second reading.

Pending consideration the chair announced the arrival of the hour for the sitting of the court of impeachment.

After adjournment of court Senate called to order.

Mr. Worth introduced a bill to provide for the reduction of the public debt; ordered to be printed and made special order for next Wednesday morning.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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Mr. Grayson: A resolution to encourage immigration; referred.

By Mr. Wilkers: A resolution calling upon the Treasurer for information in regard to the unappropriated State capitalization tax; placed on calendar.

By Mr. Martin: A resolution calling upon Hon. Z. B. Vance to resign his claim to a seat in the United States Senate; placed on the calendar.

Mr. Martin said he had the highest respect for the honorable gentleman named in the resolution, and was induced to offer the resolution in justice to his constituents, &c.

By Mr. Jordan: A bill for the appointment of Tax Collectors in Wake, Chatham, Bladen, Harnett, New Hanover, Wayne, Wilson, Buncombe, Jackson and Johnston counties; referred.

By Mr. Clinard: A bill to amend chapter 137, laws of 1868-69; referred.

By Mr. Wilcox: A bill to grant amnesty

for offences committed during the war; referred.

By Fletcher, col.: A bill for the collection of arrears of taxes in Richmond county; referred.

The bill to repeal the act to incorporate the N. C. Beneficial Association was taken up and indefinitely postponed.

On motion of Mr. Withers, his resolution calling upon the Treasurer for information in regard to the unappropriated State capitalization tax was taken up and adopted.

The bill to authorize the Commissioners of Onslow county to levy a special tax was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Joyner, of Johnston, was laid on the table.

The resolution in favor of B. A. Howell, late sheriff of Robeson county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Jordan, the resolution imposing the penalty of forfeiture of members for the unauthorized absence of members of the House, was taken up and adopted by a vote of yeas 58, nays 4.

The bill to enlarge the powers of County Commissioners in relation to townships was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Joyner, of Johnston, was passed over.

Bill to repeal section 14 of the law concerning registration and elections was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Joyner, of Johnston, was laid on the table.

The resolution in favor of B. A. Howell, late sheriff of Robeson county, was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill authorizing Township Boards of Trustees to build township houses, and to levy a special tax for this purpose, &c., was taken up and on motion of Mr. Maxwell was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Stanford, the bill to compel Sheriffs to settle for taxes was taken up.

Mr. Stanford advocated the bill as a measure to the present condition of the State.

Mr. Jordan read a statement from the Auditor, showing that there were eleven Defaulting Sheriffs in the State for 1870, who yet owed a balance of \$107,580 of uncollected taxes. (Among them the Sheriff of Wake county who owes \$29,955.56 for 1870.)

Mr. Crawford occupied the floor for sometime in advocacy of the bill. He had introduced the bill because the necessities of the State demanded it, &c.

On motion of Mr. Hargrove, the bill was made special order for Tuesday next at 12 o'clock.

By Mr. McCauley: A bill to extend the provisions of the homestead and personal exemption law; referred.

SENATE, Monday, March 13, 1871.

Mr. Lehman introduced a concurrent resolution relating to the proposed Centennial anniversary celebration of American Independence on the 4th of July, 1870, at the city of Philadelphia, as follows:

Resolved, The House concurring, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House are instructed to appoint a committee of five from the House, whose duty it shall be to communicate with the committee in Philadelphia, having the matter in charge, in order to ascertain what action will be necessary to insure representation at said centennial celebration and report the information to the General Assembly at its next annual session. The Governor is requested to cause a copy of these resolutions to be forwarded to the Governor of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Love and Olds gave notice of amendments they proposed to offer on the third reading of the bill.

The bill for the main question was suspended, 26, May 17.

The bill then passed its second reading by a vote of 34 to 11.

On motion of Mr. Allen, the bill was put on its third reading, and he called the previous question.

Mr. Love, having given notice, moved to amend the bill by inserting an additional restriction, viz: that the proposed Convention shall have no power to interfere with the provision of the present State Constitution prohibiting appropriations of money by the State to works of internal improvement, nor now in progress of construction or begun, unless by a direct vote of the people.

The case of the respondent closed here. Messrs. Gideon L. Greason, Jesse Gant, and Wm. Wilkins, were each examined as to the general character of John W. Long, (thief). He testified to his being generally regarded as a liar, thief, and bad every way.

Mr. Greason testified to having been accused the night Corlis was whipped, by some of them. After she called him some of the night, went to his home, he gave him a Andy, sent for Mrs. C., who carried him home. His head was shaved on half his head and blacked, and one entire half of his head was blacked.

Mr. Allen now insisted upon the call for the previous question, a lengthened discussion being apparent. He was willing to give way to any proposition coming from the friends of the bill, but in consequence of the conduct of the opponents of the measure, they had forfeited all consideration.

John B. Neatherly was called to the stand by the managers, and testified that he had never belonged to a secret political society in his life, and that he had no connection whatever with the negroes during the trial that he recognized Mr. Ireland and Mr. Isley as two of the parties who whipped him.)

Mr. Isley, sworn, and stated that he had no connection with the whipping Garrison, nor did he ever belong to any secret political society.

Mr. Jacob A. Long, called and sworn by the managers.

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Raleigh has its first Skating Reception to-night.

A MASONIC Lodge has been organized in Scotland Neck, Halifax county.

The large building in Jackson, in Northampton county, known as the Calvert Hotel, was utterly destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. Nearly everything lost. Fire accidental.

The Newbern Journal of Commerce, says: The work of rebuilding Christ Church has begun in earnest. Yesterday the workmen were engaged in pulling down the walls of the old tower, and placing the scaffolding in position.

WESTERN RAILROAD vs. A. J. JONES.—The hearing of this case against Andrew Jackson Jones, for the recovery of certain State bonds issued to the Western Railroad, was commenced yesterday at Chambers before Chief Justice Pearson. J. C. McRae, Esq., appeared for the plaintiff and Hon. T. C. Fuller for the defendant. L. C. Jones, President of the Western Railroad Company, and others were examined. The case will be resumed to-day.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1871.

Convention.

There is no question of so much importance to the people of North Carolina as that of Convention. The amending of the fundamental law is paramount to every thing else. Retirement and Reform is absolutely requisite to save the people from impending ruin.

We are glad to know that an effort will be made to have the question of Convention submitted to the decision of the people at an election to be held in August. A proposition which the Radicals ought not to oppose. If the people are adverse to a Convention, as that party thinks, they will so declare at the polls. Or if that party can secure a majority of the delegates, as they claim, they will have cause to congratulate themselves upon this early and efficacious manner of regaining their lost power.

We are indebted to the Raleigh *Sentinel* for the following synopsis of the bill as introduced into the Legislature:

The preamble sets forth that the present Constitution is, in many respects, burdensome and oppressive to the people and ill-adapted to their wants and condition; that the taxes required by it to be levied are too grievous to be borne and cannot be collected without effecting the ruin of the people; that a majority of the voters of the State are desirous to amend the said Constitution in many particulars, and that it is the duty of the General Assembly to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect when ascertained, &c., therefore—(two-thirds of all the members of each House concurring)—

Section 1 provides that the sheriffs of the several counties of this State shall open polls as now established by law, on the first Thursday in August next, where the qualified voters of the State may vote, in the usual manner, for Convention or No Convention and for Delegates—the registrars of the precinct and two judges or inspectors at each election precinct to be appointed by the Commissioners of the respective counties.

Section 2 prescribes the duties of the registrars and judges and inspectors after the election, and the returns shall be made to the County Commissioners, by 12 o'clock on Saturday after the election, except that Carteret, Dare and Hyde shall have till the Tuesday after the election to make their returns. If from any cause the returns from any precinct be not in by 3 p.m., the commissioners shall adjourn to meet on the following Tuesday at 12 m., when the polls shall be compared and the result proclaimed at the court house door—(meantime, the sheriff shall compel the attendance of any delinquent returning officer with the vote of his precinct.)

Section 3. The Register of Deeds for each county is required to transmit by mail, on or before the 10th day of August, to the Attorney-General, certified statements of all the votes given, and also, on or before the same day, shall give to the Delegates or Delegates duly elected, certificates of their election. If there be no Register of Deeds in any county, the commissioners of said county shall appoint one for the purposes of this act.

Section 4 provides that these elections shall be held in strict conformity to the existing laws of the State regulating elections for members of the General Assembly, and according to the provisions of this act.

Section 5 provides that these elections shall be held in strict conformity to the existing laws of the State regulating elections for members of the General Assembly, and according to the provisions of this act.

Section 6. The inspectors of election mentioned in the first section shall be appointed by the commissioners on the first Monday in June. The remainder of this section is as provided in section 5 of the Act of February 8th, 1871, concerning a Convention of the people.

Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10, of this act are identical with sections 6, 7, 8 and 9, of the Act of February 8th, and provide for filling vacancies by death, &c., of delegates; the number of delegates to be elected; the pay of officers and members of the Convention, and that the Convention shall be the judge of the qualification of its members.

Section 11 provides that "the proposed Convention shall have power to consider and propose all necessary amendments and alterations to the Constitution, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States," except as follows: The said Convention shall have no power or authority whatever—

1. To offer or propose any amendment to, or alteration of, or in anywise interfere with, repeal or modify the Homestead and Personal Property Exemptions, as provided for in article 10 of the Constitution of the State;

2. To modify, repeal, or do any other act to restrict, impose or in any way interfere with the rights, privileges or immunities of any person in the State on account of race, color or previous condition, which are now guaranteed to him by the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments to the Constitution of the United States; or to propose any amendment to the Constitution of the State in anywise impairing or restricting said rights, privileges or immunities;

3. To modify or repeal that clause in the present Constitution which provides for a Mechanics' and Laborers' Lien law;

4. To pass any ordinance or ordinances legislative in their character, except such as are necessary for the purpose of submitting the Constitution as amended to the people of the State had we not

the people for their ratification or rejection, and except ordinances in relation to the public debt and in relation to the Convention itself.

Sec. 12. This section provides in the words of section 11, act of Feb. 8, that the action of the Convention shall have no validity until ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State, to whom it shall be submitted.

Sec. 13 provides an oath to be taken by delegates before they can be admitted to seats. This section is identical with section 12 of the act of February 8, as adopted to the title of this act.

Sec. 14 provides the penalties for registrars, or judges, or registers of deeds, or county commissioners, for neglecting to perform the duties herein enjoined upon them.

Sec. 15 prescribes penalties for fraudulent voting, &c., the same as contained in section 14 of the act of Feb. 8.

Sec. 16 provides for the printing of the act to be sent to the county boards of commissioners for distribution, &c.

Sec. 17 is as follows: That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification and shall operate as an entire suspension of the act ratified the 8th day of February, 1871, entitled "An act concerning a Convention of the people."

An independent Court and an Independent Bar.

That an independent Judiciary and an independent Bar are essential to purity in the administration of justice, is a proposition too plain for discussion. But a word or two about the inter-relations of the Bench and the Bar.

As regards the Judge in his relations to the Bar, he is more than independent—he is despotic. He can make or mar the fortunes of an Attorney; the mere suspicion that the latter has not "the ear of the Court," is fatal to success; in addition, in every dispute between himself and an Attorney, in his own Court, he is, of course, the judge—judge in his own cause—and determines the quantity and punishment of the contempt.

We do not complain of this, but we insist that the independence of the Bar is, also, essential to the public welfare, and that legislation is necessary to secure this independence. We see that the Bar is not absolutely independent; it has too much to hope and to fear from the Bench; and it needs judicious propping. We invite the attention of the Assembly to this matter.

If there be maladministration or corruption in the Courts, who shall warn the people, if the Bar dare not speak? Who, other than the Bar, are qualified to expose and designate the remedy? Should freedom of the press and speech be secure to every man but the Attorney?

Have not recent occurrences—the cases of "B. F. Moore and others," and Mr. Biggs, Editor of the *Barbado's Southerner*, clearly demonstrated that free speech can only be indulged in by lawyers at their peril?

Is it a sked what remedy we propose?

We answer: Let lawyers outside the Court house be as other men. For misdeeds or let them be indicted and punished on conviction as other men—for *scandalum magnificum*, for false report of trials, &c., let them on conviction, be punished as other men—nay, if the trial be by jury, in addition to the punishment inflicted on other men, let the lawyer forfeit his license.

Finally, we would rescue the Bar from the arbitrary Judge, by limiting his power to punish for contempt, by strictly defining and restricting the cases in which the Attorney shall be summarily dealt with, without trial by jury. We would put it out of the power of a tyrannical Judge, actuated by political or personal enmity, or the malice of another, or mere wantonness, to break and degrade the spirit of the Bar.

Impeachment. The Journal and the Telegram.

Our young and sprightly contemporary, the Raleigh *Telegram*, reads us a severe lecture because we gave it as our candid opinion that Governor Holden had failed in his defense to justify his official conduct. We are charged with attempting to prejudge the case and manufacture sentiment on which to found a verdict. Nothing was farther from our intention, and our article, we think, will not bear such an interpretation. It was written not only to defend North Carolina from the charges to which Governor Holden's official misconduct had given rise, by pointing out, while it was fresh in the minds of the writers, the character both of the witnesses and their evidence, but also as a reply to those editors who saw so much in the testimony injurious to the reputation of the State. Our clever, but erratic friend of the *Telegram*, at the very outset of the defense, declared that the testimony was to have been the error of our farmers, upon which many have been wrecked. They appear to have lost sight of the fact that, during our late war, formidable rivalry in the culture of cotton has sprung up in India and Egypt—a rivalry, but for the distance to market, would have destroyed the value of the common grades of American cotton. And, indeed, the Eastern supply is now crippling the South very seriously, and will for a few years to come.

The abuse of its culture, however, we believe, has been the fruitful source of much trouble to the planter. Planting cotton to the exclusion of everything else, has not only made it cheap, but also rendered provisions high. This seems to have been the error of our farmers, upon which many have been wrecked. They appear to have lost sight of the fact that, during our late war, formidable rivalry in the culture of cotton has sprung up in India and Egypt—a rivalry, but for the distance to market, would have destroyed the value of the common grades of American cotton. And, indeed, the Eastern supply is now crippling the South very seriously, and will for a few years to come.

With us it is different. Nature designed this for a cotton-growing country, and our lands cannot, as a general thing, be cultivated for other crops with as much advantage. Again, at a later date, the *Telegram* declared that "the facts brought out before the High Court of Impeachment, relative to a past state of affairs in one or two counties of North Carolina, are

so far from being true, that it was published with regret as a matter of simple justice. Again, at a later date, the *Telegram* declared that "the facts brought out before the High Court of Impeachment, relative to a past state of affairs in one or two counties of North Carolina, are

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